

The Anti-Slavery Bangle.

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SOUTHERN THREATS.

We extract the following collection of slaveholding threats from the Concord Democrat. By such kind of bluster the doughfaced North is held in subjection. And its influence, it is which compels "the party of Freedom" to boast continually of its attachment to the existing political union with these braggaris and bullies:

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 22, 1852, Mr. Bennett, of Mississippi, said (app. to Cong. Globe, page 28.) speaking of modifying the fugitive slave law, refusing to execute it, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or refusing to admit a State with a Pro-Slavery Constitution:

I am prepared to say, the South will NEVER SUBMIT to the consummation of those acts, which in your election you are bound to carry out.

If that conflict must come, I for one say, LET IT COME IN THIS HALL, and I hope sir, that if it be necessary to maintain our constitutional rights, it may commence on this floor, and that the first drop of HUMAN GORE shed in defence of violated rights and insulted honor, may crimson the walls of this CAPITOL.

In the House, Dec. 20, (app. to Cong. Globe page 30.) Mr. Cox, of Kentucky, speaking of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line:

"When you tell me that you intend to put a restriction on the Territories I say to you that upon that subject the South is a unit, and WILL NOT SUBMIT TO ANY SUCH THING."

On the 19th of December, in the House, (Cong. Globe, page 56) Mr. Campbell, of Kentucky, said in speaking of the doctrine of prohibiting slavery in the territories, and refusing admission to a State with a pro-slavery constitution:

"I will avow this sentiment, believing that it will be endorsed by my constituency, that whenever this Government makes a distinction between Southern and Northern constituency or citizenship then we shall no longer consider ourselves bound to support the Confederacy, and WILL RESORT TO THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION."

And on the 29th of December, in the House (Cong. Globe, page 61.) Mr. McMillen, of Va., speaking of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or the repeal of the fugitive slave law, said:

"Then in such a case I would have to endorse the declaration of the honorable gentlemen from Kentucky, (Mr. Campbell) that is to say, that THIS UNION MUST BE DISSOLVED."

In the House, Dec. 23d, Mr. Seward, of Georgia, (Cong. Globe, page 95) speaking of legislation by Congress in relation to slaves in the territories said:

"If the question is to be settled by Congress, and decided against the South by a majority from the North, the Government will be endangered, and THE UNION CANNOT BE PERPETUATED."

Mr. Boyce of South Carolina, in the House, January 4th (Cong. Globe, page 143,) says that the republicanism party is pledged to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and prohibit it in the territories, and then says:

"That party comes into power pledged to those measures, we shall be in the midst of CHAOS and ANARCHY, and REVOLUTION."

In the House, January 17, (app. to Cong. Globe page 60.) Mr. Stephens of Georgia said:

"I say if Congress ever again exercises the power to exclude the South from an equal participation in the common Territories, I, as a Southern man, AM FOR RESISTING IT."

In the Senate, Feb. 25, (app. to Cong. Globe, page 95.) Mr. Jones of Tennessee, speaking of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line said:

"If we are not to enjoy our rights under the Constitution, tell us so; and if we may, LET US SEPARATE peacefully but decently."

But if not, I tell you in every hand there will be a knife, and there will be the knife, AND THE KNIFE TO THE HILT."

In the House, March 13, (app. to Cong. Globe, page 230.) Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia said:

"That if the Republicans should have power and undertake to carry out their measures, the South would separate from the North."

A Voice inquired, "what measures?"

Mr. LETCHER. If you undertake to repeal the fugitive slave law, and exclude the South from an equal participation in the common Territories, I, as a Southern man, AM FOR RESISTING IT."

"If we are not to enjoy our rights under the Constitution, tell us so; and if we may, LET US SEPARATE peacefully but decently."

But if not, I tell you in every hand there will be a knife, and there will be the knife, AND THE KNIFE TO THE HILT."

In the House, April 1, (app. to Cong. Globe, page 297.) Mr. WALKER, of Georgia said:

"The people of Georgia have assembled in Convention, and SOLEMNLY RESOLVED, that, if Congress shall pass a law excluding them from the common territory, with their state property, they WILL DISRUPT THE TIES THAT BIND THEM TO THE UNION. This position has not been taken by way of threat or menace. Georgia never threatens, but Georgia always ACTS."

In the House, January 9, (app. to Cong. Globe, page 54.) Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, said:

"But let this Congress attempt to strike down the Constitutional rights of the South, (to carry slavery into the territories,) then you and I and all of us WILL STRIKE, though the bloody treason flourish over us."

In the House, April 7, Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina said:

"Let the North refuse admission to a State because of slavery in her constitution, and the HISTORY OF THIS UNION IS CLOSED."

And the same Mr. Keitt, at a recent speech in behalf of Buchanan, at Lynchburg, Va., is thus reported in the Lynchburg papers:

"I tell you now, that if Fremont is elected, ADHERENCE TO THE UNION, IS TREASON TO LIBERTY. (loud cheers.) I tell you now that the Southern man who will submit to his election is a traitor and a coward. Enthusiastic cheers."

Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, whose murderous assault on Senator Sumner, was endorsed by the whole South, in a recent speech in favor of James Buchanan, used the following words:

"For my part, if Fremont, the traitor to his section, should be successful, it is my deliberate opinion that on the fourth of March next, the people of the South should rise in their might, march to Washington, and SEIZE THE ARCHIVES AND THE TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT."

U. S. Senator Robert Toombs, of Georgia, in a recent letter, says:

"If Fremont be elected, the union WOULD BE DISSOLVED, and it OUGHT TO BE DISSOLVED."

U. S. Senator Sillwell, of Louisiana, in a letter, says:

"I do not hesitate to declare that, if Fremont be elected, THE UNION IS NOT AND OUGHT NOT TO BE PRESERVED."

Hon. Percy Walker, of Alabama, recently declared in Congress that:

"He would go for a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION if the Missouri Compromise were restored."

The Richmond, (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Buchanan paper at the South, says:

"IF FREMONT IS ELECTED, THERE IS NOT THE SLIGHTEST HOPE THAT THE UNION WILL LAST AN HOUR AFTER MR. PIERCE'S TERM EXPIRES."

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, said to be a high office holder under the Administration, writes as follows:

"It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's election, or failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, to concert measures to WITHDRAW FROM UNION before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy and the purse-strings of the government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter. THE SOUTH CAN RELY ON THE PRESIDENT IN THE EMERGENCY CONTEMPLATED. The question now is, whether the people of the South will sustain their leaders."

Mr. Buchanan's chief organ in South Carolina, the Charleston Mercury, says:

"We hope that our sentinels in Washington will keep bright watch in the coming night, and with a spirit kindling to contest GO LET THE GOVERNMENT PERISH, BUT THE SOUTH BE PRESERVED."

The Mobile daily Register, the organ of the Buchanan party in Alabama, says:

"We have our eyes fixed on the coming night, and we shall regard the election of Fremont by the non-slaveholding States as a DISRUPTION OF THE BONDS OF THAT UNION to be followed by immediate Southern action for the FORMALIZATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT."

DISRUPTION AT THE NORTH.

A correspondent of the Southfield (Va.) Democrat, in a letter from Petersburg under date of Sept. 2, 1846, copied into the New York Day Book of Sept. 10, a Buchanan paper says:

"The South should make the EXTENSION OF SLAVERY THE TEST OF THE UNION; they should say and the day is near when they will say, in this instance, so vital to our safety, he extended on just principles, or we will DISSOLVE THE UNION" and further.

"The feeling of the South is getting to be this: We must have our rights; among them is the extension of slavery. If we cannot have them with the Union we must have them WITHOUT THE UNION."

And Gov. Samuel Wells of Maine, and late Buchanan candidate for re-election, indorses the above infamous doctrine and tells where the so-called "non-slaveholders" of the North will be if Fremont is elected. He said at Brunswick just before the late election in Maine.

"If John C. Fremont is elected President of these United States, THE SOUTH WILL HAVE SUFFICIENT CAUSE TO RECEDE FROM THE UNION."

And in a speech at Rockland on Aug., 19, he said:

"If Fremont should be elected THE SOUTH WILL SEcede AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL BE THE NORTH WILL SUSTAIN THE SOUTH. Shall the Democrats of the North be ruled by the Republicans? No, Never."

THE SANDHILLERS.

WHAT SLAVERY DOES FOR THE POOR WHITE MAN.

A correspondent of Life Illustrated, travelling in South Carolina, thus describes the condition of that miserable class of whites, called Sandhillers, whom the employment of slave labor, by the wealthier class, has driven into vagabondage:

Between the "low country," as it is called, and the "upper country," of South Carolina, lies the middle or sandhill region. A large portion of this tract, which varies from ten to thirty miles, is covered with forests of pine, interspersed here and there with a variety of other trees. Where it is more cultivated, the principal crop is cotton. But the land is not generally fertile, and much of it is likely to remain for a long time a partial wilderness.

The country itself presents few interesting features, but it is the home of a singular race of people, to whom I may profitably devote a few paragraphs of description.

In travelling through the "middle country" I often passed the rude, equal cabins of the Sandhillers. All the inmates usually flocked to the door of their windowless domicile to stare at me. And such a lank, scrawny, filthy set of beings I never beheld elsewhere—not even within the precincts of the "Fire Points."

Their complexion is a ghastly yellowish white, without the faintest tinge of wholesome red. The hair of the adults is generally sandy, and that of the children nearly as white as cotton. The children are even paler, if possible, than the adults, and often painfully lagged and sickly looking.

They are entirely uneducated, and semi-barbarous in all their habits, very dull and stupid, and in general social position, far below the slave population around them. In fact, the negroes look down upon them with mingled feelings of pity and contempt. They are "squatters" on lands belonging to others, either with or without their consent. They sometimes cultivate, or rather plant a little patch of ground near their cabins, raising a little corn and a few cabbages, melons and sweet potatoes. Their agricultural operations never extend any beyond this.

Corn, bread, pork, and cabbage, (fried in lard) seem to be their principal article of diet. To procure the latter, and what few clothes they require, they make shingles, or baskets, or gather pine knots and wild berries, which they sell in the villages; but beyond what is required to supply their very limited actual necessities, they will not work.

Their principal employments are hunting and fishing, and their standard amusements drinking whiskey and fighting.

Their dress is as primitive as their habits. The women and children invariably go bareheaded and bare-footed and bare-legged, their only garments apparently being a coarse calico dress. The men wear a cotton shirt, and trousers of the coarse, homespun cloth of the country, with the addition sometimes of an upper garment too rude and shapeless to be named or described.

One day met a migrating family of these miserable people. On a most sorry, lank, and almost fleshless substitute for a horse, were packed the

entire household effects of the family, consisting of a bed and a few cooking utensils. Two small children occupied the top of the pack. Two larger ones, each loaded with a bundle, trudged behind their mother, who appeared not more than 17 years of age. The father a wild, snarling-looking fellow, walked in advance of the rest, with his long rifle on his shoulder, and his hunting pouch by his side.

A correspondent of one of the city dailies thus describes an encounter with a sandhill family:

Here, on the road, we met a family who have been in town. A little girl of ten years old with a coarse fragment of a dress on, is sitting on the back of a moving skeleton of a horse, which has the additional task of trailing a most rickety specimen of a wagon, in which is seated a man—a real outside squalid barbarian, maddled and disfigured with bald-faced whiskey, with a child four or five years old by his side. Behind this, a haggard-looking boy upon another skeleton of a horse is coming.

What an odd, outlandish, low wheeled cart the horse is pulling! There sits the old woman and her grown up daughter, with nothing on, apparently, except very dirty bonnets, a coarse and dirty gown, and a shawl. The man sits by her side, and the old woman holds fast to a suspicious looking stone jug, of half a gallon measure, corked with a corn cob. Your life on it, that is a jug of whiskey. The family have been to the village with a couple of horses, and have returned with a load of corn. They have probably sold them for a dollar, half of which has doubtless gone for whiskey, and now they are getting home. Degraded as they are, you see it is the man who is helped, and the woman who has the care of the jug, and conducts the important expedition. There are hundreds such people dispersed through these sandhills. You see the whole of this party are bare-legged and bare-footed. And how honey and brown they are! And it is a curious fact, that in temperate countries, the children of all semi-barbarous white people, (except Sir Henry Bulwer's black or red-headed Celts,) and all Anglo-Saxon black-woods, or mountain, or prairie people, have cotton-headed or flaxen-headed children.

Low indeed is the lowest class of the white people in the Southern States, though nowhere else have I found them quite so degraded as in South Carolina. "Poor backrah," "poor white folks," are the terms by which the negroes designated them, and in the word "poor," great deprecation is implied. It includes not only pecuniary poverty, but ignorance, boresness and general social degradation. The Southern negro never applies the word poor to any one who has the manners and bearing of a gentleman, however light his purse. "Poor white man," is an object he looks down upon—an object of pity or contempt.

From the New York Eve. Post.

NO NEUTRALITY.

There is a time for all things. We have perfect faith in the optimism of history. There is not only a time for all things, but in the directing and wise supervision of Providence, circumstances are so arranged and controlled as to suit best the favorable development and the ultimate triumph of principles of truth and everlasting justice.

All things work together for good to the cause of humanity, social progress and Christian civilization. The delays which the impatient chide and blame, as impediments to the advancement of man are only checks upon the untimely and premature efforts of youth—whose sense and vigor and strength of manhood are attained.

And then, when the time and the occasion are ripe when the great principles to be developed are ready to be promulgated, and the people ready to receive them, event and circumstance and what men call accident are so arranged and disposed that the right must triumph, and truth prevail.

It is in vain to endeavor to anticipate this critical epoch before its time, by artificial excitement; it is equally vain to try to stay its progress when the time has come.

We have reached such a period as this in American history. We are now in the midst of a great revolution. It is idle to deny it; fully to shut our eyes to it; stupidity to gainey it. Two opposing fundamental ideas are now engaged in combat, and dividing the American people. Slavery and Freedom. And two more absorbing, far-reaching ideas never engrossed mankind. They involve every question of social and moral interest, of public and private economy, of civil and religious liberty, of education and order, and of government. They lie at the base of the entire fabric of society, and pervade every vein and fibre of our social system. They involve human progress in commerce, industry, the arts, science, literature, civilization, and the people ready to receive them, event and circumstance and what men call accident are so arranged and disposed that the right must triumph, and truth prevail.

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DEACON FREEMAN'S WICKED WIFE.

When Deacon Freeman took a wife, He thought he took a priceless treasure;

The thorny way, said he, of life, She'll make a rosy path of pleasure.

But Deacon Freeman's lady Sal, On whom these visions were erected, Turned out a very different gal From what the Deacon had expected.

Her temperament was quick to